The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ........................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 23, 1877.

In the Chester county republican convention, last week, resolutions were passed, after a warm little fight, endorsing the Hayes administration by a vote of 97 to 30.

The N. Y. World offers the democracy of Pennsylvania some wholesome advice. It says: There appears to be some inclination on the part of the Democrats in Pennsylvania to go off at half-cock and adopt a platform agreeable to the Pittsburg rioters and Mollie Maguires for fear the Republicans should do so. Let our brethren keep cool and take counsel of Shakespeare. If the enemy is an ass and a fool and a prating coxcomb, is it right, look you, that we, too, should make asses and fools and prating coxcombs of ourselves.

In Maine the republicans are also in a snarl, like in Ohio. Blaine gave the republican state convention and its doings an anti-Hayes color, and now the Hayesites threaten to get up an opposition ticket. Trouble thickens with the fraudulent administration, and the party its threatened with disruption. The way of the transgressor is hard, indeed, and it seems that no matter how fair a policy Mr. Hayes may pursue, the fact that he occupies a seat that belongs to Mr. Tilden, casts a shadow over all his acts. While he follows a democratic policy, the democrats detest him because he occupies a stolen chair, and the republican leaders give him the cold shoulder, swearing at him for deserting them and their principles. The only thing he could do that would be creditable, would be to resign and ask the nation to forgive the crime that he permitted to be perpetrated.

"Brick Pomeroy has been divorced a second time, and has married his third wife.

We never took any stock in Brick Pomeroy or his kind of politicians. Brick is a fop and a fool, and the less stock women take in him the better for them. The third wife should have taken warning from previous divorces, and had better spent her days in single blessedness than hitch with a subject like Pomeroy in double cussedness.

The Lycoming Insurance Company, of Muncy, will loose about $1,300 through the rascality of S. K. Mann, an agent of the company in Ohio.

"OLD TOMMY BROWN," the oldest fireman in Philadelphia and who had run to over 1,500 fires, is dead. He was 72 years of age.

We rather guess he has gone over to that other big fire.

The latest we have from Elisabeth is this, from a New York paper:

Mrs. Tilton is very contented, and as some one expressed it, is "not only as happy as a bird, but lives like a queen." Certain it is that, from never having worn other than neutral tints in clothing and abstained from jewelry, she has blossomed out into colors, and even makes up her face a little. She declares that she was "never so happy nor so religious."

The latest we heard from Beecher was, that he considered bread and water good enough for workingmen, and we suppose at the same time he thought $12,000 per year was not too much for his preaching.

It is expected that a delegation of Indian chiefs including Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and other prominent men of the various tribes will visit Washington soon for a talk with Mr. Hayes.

They should certainly send an invitation to the old Winnebago, at Harrisburg, to be present, he could put in a grunt or two, and might tell Hayes he's "a heap big fraud."

We see from the Watchman that some Bellefonters had a gold meeting last week. Oil meetings being too common and sort o' played out, gold meetings come in quite refreshingly. However, we don't care about de goold, we only want de diamonds.

JOHN SHERMAN, in his speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on 17, apologized for Hayes' Southern and civil service policy; opposed the repeal of the Resumption law; said the date 1879 must "stick;" did not say a word on the silver question; and favored placing the railroads under the control of the Federal Government. He did not mention Eliza Pinkston or obtrude the bloody shirt, and for the first time in twenty years of public speaking forgot his sectionalism and hatred of the South. We have hopes of Morton now.

LOCK HAVEN NATIONAL BANK.

Clinton Democrat, 16, says: Mr Mackey being sufficiently recovered to attend to business, he visited the Bank on Monday and has since given it daily attention. A call has been issued for a meeting of the Stockholders on next Tuesday, when the question of the Bank resuming will be considered and discussed. The United States Bank Examiner and Directors have examined carefully the condition of the Bank, and we are told that it is their opinion that the Bank is not only solvent, but that the stock will be worth fifty cents on the dollar at least. The President assures us that come what may—whether the Bank resume or go into the hands of a Receiver—the depositors will be paid, in installments, and possibly within a year, every dollar that the Bank owes them.

At the annual meeting of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, held in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the directors gave a statement of what they ask from Congress. They propose to open a highway, 1,400 miles in length, from Fort Worth to San Diego, which, with the road now completed, shall be under Government control. They will limit the Government's liability to $2,500,000 per annum, for which a first mortgage is offered on the road, and 18,000,000 acres of land. Government bonds bearing five per cent. interest are asked at the rate of $35,000 per mile of road constructed, $5,000 per mile to remain in the Treasury of the United States. It is a private enterprise, they say, designed to secure to the people, without cost to the Government, a national highway, the construction of which at this time is believed to be a field for the employment of surplus population.

Prohibitionists have already called their State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th of September, and now the Greenback State committee have issued a call for a convention to meet at Williamsport on the 19th of the same month. The various labor organizations are getting their somewhat discordant elements into line for a convention, and it will be called in a few days. The Prohibitionists don't assume in their call that they will nominate a State ticket, but they propose to consider the expediency of doing so. The Greenback men, however, declare their purpose to nominate a full ticket, and the Labor party will doubtless do likewise, if it don't swarm into two or three political families, with a full list of candidates for each.

The democratic state convention met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. We will furnish a report of its doing in our next issue.

Tony Mugonthaler, an employee of the Memphis Brewery Company, suicided on Saturday, by jumping into the river.

A LONG WAR.

The war in Europe has been dragging itself slowly along, and now come surmisings that it will be a long struggle. A Times special from London says: The announcement that the Russian war directors had determined not to continue operations beyond the Balkans this year will be received with surprise everywhere. The effect will be serious—not alone for Russia nor for Turkey, but also for those nations which have hitherto maintained a precarious neutrality. They will have to confront the fact that the war is to be continued into another year, instead of being ended, as all ardently hoped, with this campaign.

It was never very likely that we should see a repetition of the seven weeks war of 1866, but now we may expect to witness something not unlike the great civil war in America—a war slow in process, exhausting in methods and terminating in the utter collapse of one of the belligerents.

For Russia this will doubtless be a misfortune. One year of war is enough to try her finances sorely, and it remains to be seen how she will bear the strain. The people at home will suffer, and it will take all their faith in the Emperor to make them resigned to what they must undergo.

On the other hand the war will open to the Government reserves of individual wealth upon which it is impossible to draw in time of peace. While it lasts the people will have to work more and live harder than they have been in the habit of doing. That money will be found to sustain it is beyond all doubt, and most of it must be found within the Empire.

For Turkey the prolongation of the war is even a more serious affair. Bulgaria will be occupied during the winter and the Turkish army must not only be kept up in numbers to a war standard in efficiency but preparedness. It has some troops in Bulgaria, as, for instance, the Egyptians who must be withdrawn to save their lives. It has others now in rags, for whom it must provide warm clothing; moreover, a pound of dates per diem, upon which, according to Midhat Pasha, a Turkish soldier can maintain himself in splendid fighting condition, is not a winter ration.

Then new contracts will be required for ammunition and rifles, which can only be obtained with ready money. So many provinces have either ceased to yield more than a sufficient amount of taxes through war and insurrection—as Bulgaria, Herzegovina and Bosnia, which have all been exhausted by requisitions of the Government; as a large part of Asia Minor and Armenia—that forced loans and immense issues of paper money have been resorted to. But expedients of this kind can not be repeated.

There remains the possibility that Egypt may be made subservient to the interests of Turkish finances. The Khedive has already begun to expend in this war money which belongs to his creditors. He sends division after division of soldiers to Constantinople, but cannot pay coupons due without borrowing money from the bank of Egypt, which when due he much regrets he cannot repay.

Operations of this kind, however, will do more to exhaust the Egyptian treasury than to help the Turkish Government, whose burdens are increasing.

AN EX. GOV. OF S. C. OWNS UP.

Ex. Gov. Moses, who fled from South Carolina to escape justice for his rascalities, and who was one of the scalawags that helped to ride the state into bankruptcy, lately returned and was arrested and appearing before the investigating committee, Moses was the first real informer, and he made a clean breast of it. He was asked to account for the various sums which he had received as speaker and governor. Moses modestly estimated these at $500,000, while the higher valuation is $900,000—though figures were no question between Moses and the committee. After calling over the larger sums, which bore heavy upon his memory, he acknowledged that he 'had spent it all.' There was $25,000 in one pile, which he, as speaker, received from United States Senator John J. Patterson. 'What was that for?' It appears that in 1871 Moses began to tire of the retail perquisites of the position through the committees which he appointed. Besides, being a candidate for governor, he was frequently cheated by his subordinates in making fair returns of the bribery money, their committees made. Patterson, too, thought the machinery was loose, and could be made to pay a handsome advance, as well as aid him in his candidacy for the senatorship. He therefore proposed to purchase the whole privilege from Moses at one single dash, get control of the committees as a systematic scheme, and turn miller himself for his own grist and that of any democrat or republican who had any meal to grind, through the legislature.

"Another large amount which Moses received stuck in his memory, because he had been cheated out of a portion of it. The Republican printing company drew two checks of $10,000 each in his favor, and left them with Hardy Solomans' bank. Solomans paid Moses $15,000 of the proceeds, and kept $5,000. Moses has been threatening to sue Solomans for the latter ever since he found it out, but the question, 'What court would entertain jurisdiction?' has delayed the complaint.

"During his speakership Moses flooded the market with 'pay certificates,' purporting to be for services rendered by attaches of the house. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of these were afloat. Any influential republican could get one, whether he had ever been in Columbia or not. To do Moses justice, he alleged some of these to be forgeries. Jones, the clerk's, signature is genuine, but his is not. From these certificates he derived a large amount of money."

—Lewisburg is near 50 miles from Gregg township; Bellefonte is only 14 miles from the same section; yet the farmers of Gregg can reach Lewisburg for a market in less than three hours by rail, and to reach Bellefonte must wagon it, taking half a day's time. Does Bellefonte see the point.

The farmers of Haines, Penn and Brushvalley can now reach Lewisburg for a market in two hours by rail; to wagon it to Bellefonte it takes them a day!

Does Bellefonte see what is necessary to keep some of the trade of the localities mentioned? Can it longer afford to oppose the extension of our railroad? Lewisburg is now nearer to our valley than Bellefonte. Do you see it?

The governor wants volunteers to make two regiments to serve for three months in keeping down strikers and rioters.

An "infidel" camp meeting is in session at Walcott, New York. Col. "Bob" Ingersoll is the big gun announced, with Professor P. C. Hudson of Indianapolis, Ind., a singer, known as the liberal "Sankey" of the West, to furnish the music.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNTS.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ELECTORAL DISPUTES.

The New York World is indebted to Miss Sarah N. Randolph, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, for a memorandum, prepared by her illustrious ancestor, of practical suggestions towards a bill to regulate the decision of disputes over the results of a Presidential election. Miss Randolph is a granddaughter, also, of Wilson Cary Nicholas, who was a Senator from Virginia in 1800 and this document, which is appended, was found among the latter's papers about two months ago, too late for use in the heated Congressional debates on the late Presidential election. The following is the memorandum, which is published by the World in fac simile:

JEFFERSON'S MEMORANDUM.

Whereas on an election of President or V. President of the U. S. questions may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the Legislature of his State may have directed?

Whether the time at which he was chosen and the day on which he gave his vote, were those determined by Congress?

Whether he were not at the time a Senator or Representative of the U. S., or held an office of trust or profit under the U.S.?

Whether one at least of the persons he has voted for is an inhabitant of a State other than his own?

Whether the electors voted by ballot and have signed, certified and transmitted to the President of the Senate a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each?

Whether the persons voted for are natural-born citizens or were citizens of the U. S., at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, were 35 years old and had been fourteen years resident within the U. S.?

And the Constitution of the U. S. having directed that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and H. of Representatives, open all the certificates, and that the votes shall then be counted, from which is most reasonably inferred that they are to be counted by the members composing the said houses and brought there for that office, no other being assigned them and inferred the more reasonably, as thereby the constitutional weight of each State in the election of these high officers is exactly preserved in the tribunal which is to judge of its validity, the number of Senators and Representatives from each State composing the said tribunal being exactly that of the electors of the same State.

Be it therefore enacted, &c., [here insert the former clause.]

Provides that the certificates of the Executive of any State shall be conclusive evidence that the requisite number of votes has been given for each elector named by him as such. [Here add all other limitations on the preceding questions which may be thought proper, stating what the two houses shall not decide.]

And be it further enacted. That whatsoever the vote of one or more of the electors of any State shall, for any cause whatever, be adjudged invalid it shall be lawful for the Senators and Representatives of the said State, either in the presence of the two houses, or separately and withdrawn from them, to decide by their own votes to which of the persons voted for by any of the electors of their State (or to what person) the invalid vote or votes shall be given, for which purpose they shall be allowed the term of one hour and no longer, during which no other certificate shall be offered or proceeded on.

The Times says the great need of such a statute as was proposed was keenly felt last winter. Mr. Jefferson saw the danger attendant upon a disputed Presidential count, and it was probably in anticipation of the bitter contest of 1800 between his own friends and those of Aaron Burr that this paper was prepared. Senator Nicholas of Virginia, among whose papers it was found, was a man of note in his day and was known as Mr. Jefferson's personal friend and representative in Congress. The World thinks that Mr. Jefferson designed that Senator Nicholas should offer it as an amendment to the bill reported by Mr. Ross February 4, 1800, from a Senate committee appointed to draft a plan for deciding disputed elections for President and Vice President of the United States. An incident of the debates on that bill was the Grand Commission scheme, unearthed by Senator Bayard last winter, which was the prototype of the Commission that gave Mr. Hayes the Presidency. It is interesting to observe that Mr. Jefferson contemplated the challenge of an elector on the ground of ineligibility and foreshadowed all the leading points presented in the cases before Congress last winter in connection with the votes of Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, and it is even more worthy of note that he held to the theory that the members of the two houses of Congress, not the President of the Senate, shall count the votes. It is a pity that this document was not brought to light six months ago. There would have been a hot dispute over its authenticity, but as that would have been placed beyond question it might have played an important part and exerted a wholesome influence in the settlement of the dispute. Even now it will be cherished as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of Presidential counts.

THE AUGUR ORDER OF LAST MARCH.

HOW DON CAMERON BLUFFED THE PRESIDENT INTO WITHHOLDING IT.

[From the New Orleans Times, August 3.]

Colonel W. M. Levy has given to the Natchitoches Vindicator an interesting account of some of the inside workings of the Grant Administration at the close of its last term. Concerning the order which President Grant issued to General Augur for the withdrawal of the troops, Colonel Levy says:

On the 2d of March General Grant showed to us the draft of the order directing the withdrawal of the troops, in accordance with his previously declared intention, which he said he would send to General Augur by telegraph. That General Grant did direct this order to be sent I am fully satisfied and convinced; how or by whom it was suppressed or withheld I am unable to state, and in time, perhaps, a disclosure may be made which will fix the pefidy were it belongs.

There are some curious and interesting facts connected with this matter which the Times can now properly give to the public. The President issued the order mentioned by Colonel Levy. It was sent to General Sherman at 12 M., March 2. For some reason the President did not submit the order to the Secretary of War, nor did the Secretary know that it had been issued until by accident he learned that it was in the Adjutant-General's hands for transmission to New Orleans. He immediately ordered the Adjutant-General not to send it, as it had not come through "the proper military channels." General Townsend tried to say that "the President and General Sherman"—"Damn the President and Sherman, too," broke in the angry Pennsylvanian. "I am either Secretary of War or I am not. Grant, who is an old soldier, ought to have known better than to do a thing which is a deliberate insult to me." He directed General Townsend to notify General Sherman that "the order to General Augur to remove the troops from the State House in Louisiana was withheld by the Secretary of War for sufficient reasons."

General Sherman went at once to the President, and said that while he would send the order himself if the President wished, yet as it was one of great importance, it had better go through the proper channels, and be signed by the Secretary of War, and that he thought Cameron had better be sent for. The President himself wrote Cameron a note and asked Mr. Luckey, his Private Secretary, to be the bearer of it, as the matter was one of great importance. Mr. Cameron immediately went to the White House, and found the President and General Sherman awaiting him.

"Cameron," said the President, "I issued an order to-day for the removal of the troops from the Louisiane State House. I learn that you have suppressed it. Why did you do this!" "Mr. President," said the Secretary "you are an old soldier and a very distinguished one. I do not believe you would put an insult on me. Yet I find you disregarding the plainest principle of official etiquette, by transmitting orders which should go through my hands, without my knowledge or consent. As the Secretary of War, I rank General Sherman. He is my subordinate. He has no right to forward any order, not even from you unless it goes through the regular channels. Your conduct was irregular. I stopped the order. If you insist upon its being sent by General Sherman, I shall notify General Augur to disregard any orders not signed by me. While I am Secretary of War, I am entitled to the consideration that belongs to the position. If it is not accorded me by my subordinates, I will take care to see that its neglect is properly resented." General Sherman's face was a study. Upon the points of etiquette Cameron was right. The President sat still, his face as motionless and impassive as that of Secretary Stanton, that stood near to his right-hand, carved in stone. As Cameron rose to go, he said: "Mr. President, I have only two days more to serve in your Cabinet. If you desire my resignation, it is at your service." There happened to be an old Louisiana college friend and class-mate of Cameron's in Washington. As this gentleman's personal relations with Cameron were of a character that gave him the entree to the War Office at any hour, he was requested to find out what the matter was. "Don," he said, "what is the hitch in that order of Grant's? I know it was issued at 12 M. to-day, and I also know that it has never left this city." The Secretary replied that Grant had tried to send the order without his knowledge and that he had stopped it, He said that, while he was a Republican, he felt that there ought to be a change in the management of Southern affairs; that he had withheld the order as much from personal reasons and a feeling that he had not been treated as he should have been in the matter as anything else. Two days after this Cameron went out of office with Grant.

STRIKING COAL MINERS.

Suspension of Work at a Large Number of Collieries.

"The three collieries of the Beaver Meadow coal company, employing about 900 men; the collieries at Stockton of G. J. Linderman, about 600 men; the Spring Mountain collieries, 700 men; the two collieries of the Beaver Brook coal company, 600; the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company's four collieries at Audenreid, about 2,000 men, and A. L. Murphy & Co.'s two collieries south of Hazelton. The men demand an increase of wages equal to the last reduction made. It is rumored that four collieries operated by Pardee & Co. will be out after to-day."

The men working in the mines strike for an increase of wages—their demand being for a withdrawal of the 12½ per cent. reduction made some months ago by the operators. They ask for the restoration of the old wages, which may be found in this statement: Platform men, now receiving $1.05 a day, old wages $1.20; inside laborers, now receiving $7 a week, old wages $7.92; miners' laborers, now receiving $7.30, old wages $8.26; miners themselves, now receiving $8.50, old wages $9 64,

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Dead and Dying Encumber the Roads.

London, August 15.—The Times' Bellary correspondent describing the awful effects of the famine in Southern India, says the great bulk of the people are now emaciated, their ribs are sticking out in painful prominence and their skins covered with a dirty looking discoloration of the cuticle described in the Irish famine of 1846-7, by Dr. Donovan, as a peculiar famine eruption. If we look at the thousands of people collected on the relief works, these famine marks are of almost universal prevalence. The Superintendent of Relief Operations in Adoni reports that a journey over one of his roads resembles the path of a great battle. in the numbers of dead and dying. If the people had been smitten by a local outbreak of cholera in ordinary times they would have fled from the works and never returned; but so severe is the pressure for food that none could afford to leave the works and lose their pay, even for a single day.

WAR IN BULGARIA.

A Russian Assault Repulsed.

London, August 19.—On Saturday, the Russians, numbering 35,000, ten regiments of cavalry and 110 guns, attacked Mukhta Pasha along the whole line, extending from Magaryikah to Yakinlar. Cannonading began at seven o'clock in the morning, and at six in the evening the Russians retreated in good order to their encampment, pursued by the Turks. The Turks lost 165 killed and wounded and the Russians 1,200.

London, August 16.—A dispatch from Erzeroum say the Russian centre and left are advancing on Mukhtar Pasha, who is near Zaim, and a great battle is impending.

London, August 16.—A dispatch from Constantinople says a conspiracy has been discovered in favor of Prince Youssouff Izzedin Effendi as sultan, and that a great number of arrests have been made.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS, AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

July 31st, the day of Russian evacuation of Eski Saghra, Turks ordered that all Christians, men, women and children should be shot as they left their houses. These who remained within were burnt alive. The order was given to burn down and destroy every particle of Christian property. Many leading Turkish merchants took part in the affair. One despatched a large number of Bashi Bazouks all over Tichierpen district. This district is one of the richest in that part of Turkey. It contains a very large proportion of Christians, over thirty churches and five hundred schools and colleges, all of which have been burnt. The destruction extended to the villages of Broghdan, Mahalesi, Rani Mahalesi and many others in all about sixty, containing from 150 to 200 families each. Scarcely fifty persons escaped alive. Bulgarian fugitives at Gabrova and Selvi estimate that from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians have been massacred in Eski Saghra and Tchirpan district alone. Soldiers were posted along the road from Eski Saghra to Kazanlik, with orders to shoot everybody passing.

Hospital Burned by the Turks.

Paris, August 13.—A dispatch from Gobrova says: "According to reports received here the Turks have burned the hospital at Eski-Saghra, which contained 800 sick."

More Turkish Complaints Relative to Russian Barbarities.

New York, August 13.—The Turkish Legation complains of Russians near Kars firing upon a flag of truce and wounding Osman Effendi. Twelve unarmed Musselmen of the village of Soukoulou, near Eski Sagra, surrendered to the Russians and seven of them were massacred by Bulgarians and three by Cossacks. At Batak village, exclusively Mahommedan, district of Sistova, one hundred houses were burned and 200 men and 300 women perished. It is believed seven inhabitants survived. At Balovan, a Musselman village, district of Tirnova, 250 houses were burned and 700 men and 1,200 women perished. One person only escaped. At Lundja, a mixed village, 100 houses were destroyed and 250 men and 600 women perished, There were three survivors. Villages abandoned upon the approach of the Russians were given to the flames and nearly 5,000 buildings destroyed.

The Legation concludes that from information received, the Russians have adopted a uniform system to try to seize defenceless villages, and after destroying them with cannon shot to massacre unarmed inhabitants and carry off women for the purpose of outraging their persons, when they are not killed at first. Russians threaten Christian villages with the same fate if they do not surrender, or if their inhabitants refuse to be enrolled.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Suddenly, at a given signal, the Turks rushed into Kalofer, and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet, succeeded in driving out the Russians, pushing them in the direction of Rosalia Pass. Here another stand was made, but after a short fight the Russians were driven through the pass, which was immediately occupied by Suleiman Pasha. The engagement lasted two hours. Simultaneously with the capture of the Pass of Rosalia, by Suleiman, the Haren-Bognez Pass, was carried by Shakir Pasha. During the retreat at Kalofer the heavy firing of the Turks exploded a powder magazine killing many Russians. The total Russians loss is said to be 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, the greater number being due to the explosion, which, to a great extent, demoralized the Russians.

RESCUE OF THE BAYAZID GARRISON.

According to a telegram from the Grand Duke Michael, published in The Moscow Gazette of July 16, the Rusian garrison which was surrounded by 30,000 Turks in the citadel of Bayazid, consisted originally of thirty officers and 1,587 men. When they were relieved by Gen. Tergukassoff, they had been besieged twenty-three days and had lost in killed and wounded nine officers and 473 men, one third of the entire command. Their only food during the last week was the putrefying flesh of dead horses. News of their desperate situation was carried to Gen. Tergukassoff by a Cossack orderly named Samsoun, an Armenian, who was lowered from the walls at night, passed the Turkish lines in the disguise of a Kurd, and made his way on foot to Gen. Tergukassoff's headquarters. For this service he was rewarded with 100 gold imperials, a cross of honor and the rank of an officer. The rescue of the Bayazid garrison was celebrated at St. Petersburg by a special service in the Cathedral of St. Isaac.

TITUSVILLE NEW OIL FEVER.

[From the Titusville Herald.]

There was a greater rush on Monday to the now famous gravel bed wells at East Titusville than has ever occurred before since the commencement of the development. Six stages were kept constantly running during the entire day. A new well on lot No. 30, Gile farm, which was finished on Saturday, commenced pumping at a rate which astonished the hundreds of people congregated round the romantic spot. It pumped a stream of almost solid oil, about as thick as a man's wrist, for hours, which brought the enthusiasm of lease seekers up to fever heat. Mr. Archie Johnston, who is one of the leading spirits in this novel enterprise, informs us that leases on the Gile farm will be rented to-day for a bonus and half the oil. The Johnson House did a business yesterday equal to that of the days of ancient Pithole. The great rush seems to be in the vicinity of the producing wells, but leases are anxiously sought after and gobbled up from the city limits to the Venango county line, beyond Pine creek. This extraordinary and unprecedented development has puzzled the most astute operators, geologists, and scientists. That it is a natural deposit sealed up between 2 layers of blue clay in the outcroppings of the first sand is generally conceded. It may extend for miles, and again it may be limited to the base of the hill, where it has already been found. Like the Bullion Run territory, its extent can only be determined by thoroughly testing the entire surrounding district. There is plenty of money here for the small capitalist. One of the wells, which cost only $13 to sink, inside of a day and a half, has pumped twenty barrels a day since last Saturday.

INDIAN FIGHT IN MEXICO

New Orleans, August 16.—A special dispatch to the Galveston News reports the occurrence of a fight in Mexico, recently, between the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians in which 170 Lipans were killed. Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo, opposite Ringgold barracks. A special dispatch from Fort Clark to the same paper says that the Mexican cattle thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th inst.

A DAKOTA TOWN CONSUMED.

Deadwood, D. T., August 18.—The town of Gayville, two miles from this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Only one or two houses were saved. The fire originated in Varne's restaurant. There being no water for fire purposes the flames spread rapidly, and in three hours destroyed about two hundred houses, ranging in value from $50 to $2,500. The total loss is estimated at $60,000. There is no insurance.

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All Babies are diminutive Caesars, since they come, they see, they conquer, sometimes by their gentle stillness but oftener by continued and uproarious crying induced by Colic, Teething, Flatulence, etc. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup by its gentle yet specific influence quiets the little ones without ever producing the least injurious effect. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

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Clearfield coal operators will read this with interest: Ohio is to be the "Black Country," fifty years hence, according to predictions of an Ohio paper. In half a century, says the paper, the district of 100 miles square, including the counties of Athens, Perry and Hocking, will equal any coal region in the world. The district has twenty-two feet of solid coal in five seams. The great vein is in places twelve feet thick, and nowhere less than six feet. Mingled among the coal beds are inexhaustible beds of iron. The thickest is five feet deep at the outcrop; the thinnest, in places, sinks to six inches.

Harper's for September is distinguished not only by the beautiful illustrations and the interest which attaches to every article in its contents, but also by its remarkable variety—touching upon every field with which it is possible for a magazine to concern itself.

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A Fort Clark special says that Mexican cattle thieves drove 150 head of cattle across the Rio Grande on the 14th.

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The steam tug Nat White blew up on the James river, on Saturday morning. The captain, engineer and one fireman are missing.

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ASSIGNING PLACES.

The "brewers" should to "Malta" go,
The "boobies" all to "Scilly,"
The "Quakers" to the "Friendly Isles,"
The "furriers" to "Chili,"
The little snarling, caroling "babes"
That break our nightly rest.
Should be packed off to "Babylon,"
To "Lapland" or to "Brest."
From "Spithead" cooks go o'er to "Greece;"
And while the "Miser" waits
His passage to the "Guinea" coast,
"Spendthrifts" are in the "Straits."
"Spinsters" should to "Needles" go,
"Wine bibbers" to "Burgundy;"
"Gourmands" should lunch at "Sandwich Isles,"
"Wags" at the "Bay of Fundy;"
"Bachelors" to the "United States,"
"Maids" to the "Isle of Man."
Let "gardeners" go to "Botany Bay,"
And "shoe-blacks" to "Japan."
Thus emigrate, and misplaced men
Will then no longer vex us;
And all who are not provided for
Had better go to "Texas."

A Galveston News special reports a fight in Mexico between the Kickapoo and Lipaus tribes of Indians, in which 17 Lipaus were killed.

Annie Reimensnyder, of Lancaster co., didn't believe what the papers said about the efficacy of coal oil for starting a fire. On Saturday morning, had she been living, her testimony would have been corroborative.

THE GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Black bass may be taken any time with rod, hook and line.

Wild ducks may be killed any time.

Wood and summer ducks may be killed any time from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st. Twenty-five dollars penalty for catching wild duck with net.

Fish can not be taken from any set net, fish basket, pound net, gill net, or anything in the nature of seines in any waters of the state, except tidal waters, with gill nets, whose meshes are under three inches under a penalty of $25.

There shall be no fishing or hunting on Sunday, under a penalty of $25.

Grouse, partridge or pheasant may be killed from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Hare and rabbits may be killed from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15.

Plover may be killed from August 15 to January 1.

Quail may be killed from October 25 to December 15.

Squirrels may be killed from July 1 to January 1.

Speckled trout may ke killed from April 1 to August 15.

◆

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for September is already to be had, and it comes fresh and lively as a bright Spring morning. It contains a large variety of choice reading matter, instructive, cheering, encouraging and amusing. Of the many titles of interesting articles, etc., we will quote—"The New Year Aquarium and its Cotemporaries," "The Tower of London," "Stories from the Talmud," "The Christians in Turkey." The last story from the pen of Rev. J. S C. Abbott. "Home Pulpit," "A Time to Laugh," etc., etc., etc. Each number has 100 Illustrations and 128 Pages. Parties desiring to subscribe should send $3, which is one year's subscription price for the Magazine, post-paid, to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl street, New York. Of all Frank Leslie's publications, this is the most valuable one, the only Sunday magazine published in America, and it certainly excels in value the Sunday magazines of the country. When it first appeared its merits were at once recognized, and gained for it universal approval and a very large circulation, which has continued to increase. We congratulate Mr. Leslie on his happy and timely enterprise, and venture to promise him a continued and immense success with our American Sunday Magazine.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, 1877, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The first and partial account of Josiah Neff, Executor of &c., of John Emmert, late of Harris township, deceased.

2. The second partial account of John Rishel, Executor of &c., of Peter Durst, late of Potter township, deceased.

3. The first and final account of Jeremiah Eyer and John G. Waite, administrators, of &c., of Henry Waite, late of Half Moon township deceased.

4. The final account of John B. Ream, guardian of William C. Reese, minor child of Margaret Reese, late of Gregg township, deceased.

5. The final account of S. J. Miller, administrator of &c., of Theodore Miller, late of Howard Borough, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Thomas B. McElroy, administrator of etc., of Hannah Benscoter, late of Potter township, deceased.

7. The account of Daniel Zeigler, executor of &c., of Sarah Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased

8 The fifth account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Neff, late of Potter township, deceased.

9. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator de bonus non of &c., of Henry Hess, late of Haines township, deceased.

10. The account of Noah Weaver, administrator of &c., of Michael Weaver, late of Haines township, deceased.

11. The account of Daniel Roush and D. C. Wilt, executors of &c., of Peter Klinefelter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased, as filed by Daniel Roush.

12. The account of Daniel Roush, trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to sell the real estate of Peter Klinefetter, Sr., late of Miles township, deceased.

13. The first and final account of Mary Toner, executrix of &c., of Henry Harshbarger, late of Potter township, deceased.

14 The account of Daniel Grove, administrator of &c., of John Ballot, late of Benner township, deceased.

15. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, guardian of Jane C. and Melissa E. Duffy, minor children of John and Sarah C. Duffy, late of Benner township, deceased.

16. The account of Joseph W. Marshall, trustee of Sarah C. Duffy, (now Snyder) under the will of Jane C. Knox, deceased.

17. The first and partial account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincient Stevens, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.

18. The account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.

19. The account of P. W. Barnhart, guardian of Lemuel C. McClelland, one of the heirs of Elizabeth McClelland, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased

20. The account of John Rishel, Esq., guardian of Daniel Kerr, Jr., a minor child of Daniel Kerr, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.

21. The account of James H. Rankin, executor of &c., of L. D. Wasson as administrator of &c., of George E. Wasson, late of College towhship deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

WILSON & M'FARLANE.

NEW AND CHEAP
HARDWARE
STORE.

F. B. WILSON. ROB'T M'FARLANE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We have opened a new and complete stock bought in New York and Philadelphia, from the manufacturers from first hands at extremely low prices, which we will sell at the lowest bottom prices, which we will give the people the advantage of. We say and will satisfy that we are the Cheapest Hardware Store in the country. We have a complete stock of Ranges, Heaters, Parlor and Cook Stoves. Each Stove guaranteed to give satisfaction in every respect. Bar-iron, Nails, Horse-shoes, Norway Nail Rods, warranted of the best quality, We claim we have the best Pure Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, ever offered and the cheapest. Our Stock of Coach and Wagon Materials are of a very superior quality, and cheap, We will sell Saddlery goods as low as they can buy them in Phila. We will keep all kinds of Farmers Implements, Cultivators, Shovels, Plows, Pumps, Picture Frames, Moulding, Mirrors, Toilet Setts,

Children's buggies, Wagons of all sizes, Oil Cloths, Tubs, Buckets, and Churns,

We have in connection a Tin Shop, Mr. Smith, foreman, in which we manufacture all kinds of Tinware.

Spouting made and put up of the best quality of tin at the lowest prices.

Call and see us and we will substantiate what we advertise, as we shall take pleasure in showing our stock.

Rooms No. 7 and 8, Humes Block, 6 doors north of Post Office, Bellefonte.

WILSON & McFARLANE,

12jul.tf

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain
AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,
in cash on delivery, for
WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the
WILKESBARRE COAL
from the old Baltimore mines. Also
SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES
of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use. at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN
CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,
which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD
NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT
BELEFONTE, PA.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-73

W. R. CAMP'S
POPULAR
Furniture Rooms!
CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all kinds of Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time.

W. R. CAMP.

Jul 19 tf

S. & A. Loeb.

THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU,
THE TIMES ADMONISH YOU

TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,
TO SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN,

We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 20 CTS.

We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.
We are selling—CARPETS AT 25 CTS.

We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.
We are selling—ING'N CARP'TS at 30c.

We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.
We are selling—INGRAINS AT 35 cents.

We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts
We are selling—Damask hall & stair car'ts

We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.
We are selling—Superfine Ingrain at 75c.

We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00
We are selling—Tapestry Brussels at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $2,50

We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.
We are selling—Ladies' Dolmans at $3,00.

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $1,50

We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00
We are selling—Ladies trim'd hats at $2,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,00

We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Ladies Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50
We are selling—Ladies' Button Shoes at $1,50

We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.
We are selling—Calicoes at 5 cents.

We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts
We are selling—Spool Cotton at 2 cts

We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts
We are selling—Dress Goods at 8 cts

We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents
We are selling—New Spring Plaids at 10 cents

We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25
We are selling—Men's Plough Shoes at $1,25

We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50
We are selling—Men's Gaiters at $1,50

In fact we are selling everything at prices that will convince all that we have touched the very bottom—no trouble to show goods for the purpose of comparing prices.

S. & A. LOEB.

Cheapest of All!!

largest of All!

BEST OF ALL!!!

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Wolf's Old Stand.

AT

AT CENTRE HALL,

OVER 5000 YARDS OF CALICO,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
CHEAPER THAN EV-
ER BEFORE IN
THIS SEC-
TION.

We have the Goods! Prices Low! Selection Unsurpassed!

And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. Come! we will show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK,

At prices lower than usual.

A full line of Dry-Goods,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow Ware, Hats and Caps, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

WM. WOLF.

IMPORTAN TO TRAVELERS.

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburg, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.

19ap F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

IRA T. COTTLE.

Fashionable Tailor.

Centre Hall.

Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Wm. Wolf's warehouse, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

Best flour for sale by the sack.

J. P. HARRIS, DANIEL HESS, J. A. BEAVER
WM. WOLF, WM. B. MINGLE.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't.
WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept may 31. 72.

D. F. LUSE,
PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding,
Graining
OAK, WALNUT,
CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

. Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere

W. A. CURRY,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

---

CENTRE HALL

Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centr county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand and make to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c.

Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly

---

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President,
J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons

ap10'68tf

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keep on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 8tf,